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The writer is making no plea for the justice of Judd's argumentation in this connection. Nevertheless, as long as we modern language teachers consider the psychologist as a sort of meddler, who doesn't know anything about our field, we shall not fare very well at his hands. We must rather heed him, support him when he is right and set him right when he is wrong. But to do that, let it be repeated, we shall have to debate with him on his ground, i. e., in *specific, definite, and objective terms*. That must be the next step in our field.

Krause's book is interesting for the reason that it reflects a certain stage in our modern language teaching in this country. As already pointed out in the course of this review, some of the things for which Krause, among others, has worked hardest, are unmistakably appearing on the horizon. It is to be hoped that it may be widely read.

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The Making of Modern Germany. Six public lectures delivered in Chicago in 1915, by Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of Modern European History in the University of Chicago. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. 1916. 12mo., vii + 259 pp. \$1.25 net.

The present volume at once challenges comparison with two books reviewed in a previous number of the MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL, Fife's *The German Empire between two Wars* and Priest's *Germany since 1740*. The book before us has the advantage of having been written by a trained historian. He is not swayed by current opinion, but brings his own rich fund of experience and knowledge to bear. He possesses the highest quality of the historian, he is judicial, and he also possesses that attitude of mind, without which, as Goethe repeatedly said, an author or critic can never be fair or just to his subject,—he approaches it with sympathy.

Professor Schevill presents the subject in six chapters, written in a direct, vivid style adapted to an audience listening to lectures,—in fact the chapters were first planned in the spring of 1914 as lectures, and were subsequently delivered before the University Lecture Association of Chicago, in 1915. "The End of the Elder Germany to the Rise of Brandenburg after the Thirty Years War," is the title of the first lecture. The Elder Germany is that of the medieval period, when the German confederacy under the headship of the Holy Roman Emperor led Europe politically, economically and culturally. Complete destruction of power during the Thirty Years War was followed by the gradual development of a new state out of the decay of the old. The central figure is the Great Elector, as in the eighteenth century Frederick the Great, who lays the foundation of Prussia as a European power. Again the destructive forces shatter the newborn state, the legions of Napoleon wellnigh annihilate the work of the great Frederick. But then follows the epoch of reconstruction, in which the seeds for the development of modern Germany are sown. Chapter IV, "Progress and Reaction," 1815-1848, gives us an instructive view of error and progressiveness, of incapacity and brilliancy in leadership, until

the great idea of German unity is grasped and executed against enormous odds and difficulties by the masterful genius of Bismarck. "Germany since her Unification" is the closing lecture in the volume, and for the understanding of present day affairs the most vital. It is built on what precedes and should be read in connection with it.

The foreign policy under Bismarck and after, the development of the Dreibund and Triple Entente, Einkreisungspolitik and expansion, naturally assume the important place in this last chapter. Yet, most illuminating sections are the author's comparison between German collectivism and English individualism, social organization vs. competitive freedom, or his discussion of the antipodal nature of liberalism and democracy, or his comments on the love of order and will to organize inherent in the German people, as well as their satisfaction with less freedom and greater equality. Noteworthy also is the brief review given to the achievements of Modern Germany in chemical, medical and agricultural science, a section that might have been enlarged, for the most deeply impressive feature of Modern Germany is her scientific spirit applied to all conditions of life and their improvement.

For teachers the bibliography attached will afford a deeper penetration into the subject, and the eight appendices furnish facts for ready reference. Thus certain much discussed paragraphs of the German Constitution are provided, stating e. g. the powers of the Emperor, the suffrage provisions for Reichstag and Landtag, then the statistics generally needed concerning the German colonies, the historical facts concerning the Ems dispatch, the Polish question, and that of Alsace and Lorraine. Teachers will find Prof. Schevill's book indispensable, for it is in every way the best concise treatment of the subject.

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Contes Divers, edited by Hélène J. Harvitt. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. 12 mo., 232 pp. 50 cents.

Contes Divers is the latest member of the Walter-Ballard series. As Miss Harvitt says in her preface, there is nothing novel in the choice of the stories, rather they are well-trying. They comprise Claretie's *Boum-Boum*, Daudet's *Chèvre de M. Sequin*, Lemaître's *Cloche*, Maupassant's *Mon Oncle Jules*, and *Aventure de Walter Schnaff*, Coppée's *Vices du Capitaine*, Sardou's *Obus*, Arène's *Haricots de Pitalogue* and Bazin's *Jument bleue*.

The questionnaires and especially the grammatical exercises founded on the tales are remarkably good, the latter really very ingenious. They should furnish an excellent review of grammar and they are well-graded. The book is carefully gotten out and the proof read with gratifying care. There might be a question of detail regarding the arrangement of the French explanations at the bottom of the page. Are they intended to have all the even numbers on the left and uneven on the right or the reverse? Or are they fitted in as they may be to economize space? P. 126 may be instanced. There notes 1 through 8 are on the left, 7 appears in solitary grandeur on the right. These notes are however so good that one need not cavil. The brief literary notes on